THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington, Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribungs. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5, 1861. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELS.

No official intelligence has yet been received here of Major Anderson's daily supplies having been cut off by the South Carolina authorities. But if that fact be true, as stated, it must materially affect the purpose of the Administration. They will not suffer him to be starved out, and if it should be determined to withdraw him, it will be done in their own way and at their own pleasure, and not at the demand of Gov. Pickens or Jefferson Davis.

The recent movements of the revolutionists upon Pensacola and the calling out of additional troops have necessarily attracted serious attention here, and compelled a modification of the views and plans that were entertained two weeks ago. This is particularly true since it has become known that the design is to concentrate the 3,000 men now in service near Charleston at that point in case Maj. Anderson should be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. It is therefore obvious, with the limited means now at the disposal of the President, that if Jefferson Davis could collect 5,000 or 6,000 men at Pensacola, a demonstration might be made against Fort Pickens which would an innger its tenure. Its loss under such circum-tances would be pecuharly unfortunate, and cannot be permitted. The Administration desires peace, but the principles announced in the President's Message are perfectly understood by the country, and if the Montgomery Government willfully inaugurates collision, they must take the consequences.

In a strategic point of view, therefore, it is necessary to hold Fort Sumter, in order to prevent the diversion of the large force which invests it to Pensacola. It is not proposed to reenforce Major Anderson, but the Government cannot be disgraced by allowing him to be starved out. He must be provisioned, and it remains with the local authorities to decide whether supplies shall go to him peaceably or not. That is the whole question at this time, and the country should understand where and how the responsibility rests. Mr. Davis's policy has been to concentrate his strength at a given point, and then strike one successful blow, under the prestige of which the South might be united, and a movement on this Capital would follow. He may find himself checkmated unexpectedly. From long and familiar acquaintance with the officers of our army, he has succeeded in demoralizing many of the best, who have already joined his standard, and infected others who are now in the service. But they are known, and will be

THE DECLINATION OF MR. FOGG.

No information has been received here confirming the statement that Mr. Fogg had declined the mission to Switzerland. On the contrary, he is expected to start in a few weeks, and the usual preparations are now making with that ex-

THE MEMINGER TREASURY NOTES.

The issue of treasury notes by the Montgomery Government is regarded as an admission of its monetary weakness. All the boasted subscriptions to their \$15,000,000 loan are bogus, except such as have been extorted by arbitrary assessments on the banks, and paid in their depreciated currency. The only resort is forced loans, and that has already been nearly exhausted in some of the States. If the screw be turned much more, a counter revolution will spring up spon-

THE RECENT GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Mr. Russell of The London Times admitted yesterday, what has been apparent to every intelligent and reflecting lobserver, that the prompt and large proposals for Mr. Chase's loan prompt and large proposals of \$8,000,000 would do more to impress the Europesa mind with the strength and stability of the Government at this time, than any single event which had recently occurred.

THE ST. DOMINGO AFFAIR,

It is anthoritatively stated that the Spanish Covernment is not responsible for the proceedings at St. Domingo. Information to this effect has been communicated in a manner that removes all doubt on the subject.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS. No orders have been issued to blockade the Southern ports, as is confidently alleged by your colemporaries. The mission of Com. Stringham, and the vessels under his command, is of a very different character, as may be discovered before long. There has been no diversion of imports to the South, which in any way affects the revenue, and consequently a blockade at present would be quite unnecessary. If foreign Governments, however, attempt to carry on trade with the seconded States, in defiance of our revenue laws, and the notifications they will receive through our new Ministers, they will invite a grave responsibility. In such an event, their ships would probably have to encounter a blockade. The seizure of a few would soon determine that question. If the United States had assumed to establish commercial or other relations with Ireland, during the progress of the revolutionary movement there, England might well have taken exception to such intervention in her dominion.

THE RE-ENFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKERS.

No intelligence has yet reached the Government in regard to the landing of the troops from the Brooklyn, and some anxiety is entertained, as the order was sent there weeks age by sea.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS. It was determined in Cabinet to-day that the appointments for Philadelphia should be taken up on Tuesday week. This decision adjourns a crowd of patriotic Pennsylvanians, who had as-

sembled here to serve their country. VIRGINIA AND SECESSION.

The test vote in the Virginia Convention on the Secession Resolution is regarded as an emphatic expression of the sense of that body, and a direct censure of the Disubiets who have conadentiy claimed a majority, and made extraordinary efforts within the last fortnight to assure it. Events which are likely to happen before long. may, however, affect the opinion of the State unfavorably, unless the Union feeling is more than surface deep. The course of Jefferson Davis almost foreshadows a collision as nearly iquvitable. ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue six per cent Treasury Notes, redeemable in two

Tuesday last, and will receive propositions therefor at the Department. Certificates of deposit for about \$1,700,000 of the loan of Tuesday have been received, on which the full amount of stock has been issued. Takers of the loan, therefore, have not been delayed a single day for their certificates, while, heretofore, weeks have elapsed between the deposit and the receipt of

certificates. COLLECTOR OF NEW-LONDON. Edward Prestice was appointed Collector of New-London to-day.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS. The New-York appointments will be considered next Thursday.

To the Associated Fress.
Washington, Friday, April 5, 1861. Washisoros, Friday, April 1984. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive offers for Treasury notes redeemable in two years for the balance of the loan not taken under the last notice. An offer has been made for two mil-

D. W. Clacesonn has been appointed Assistant Treisurer at San Francisco.

Jas. G. Palen, Postmaster at Hudson; Clas. H.

Thomson, Postmaster at Humson; Cras. H. Thomson, Postmaster at Corning, N. Y., and Nehe-niah D. Sperry, Postmaster, at New-Haven. Ed. Prenties, Collector at New-London. Thos. H. Turner, Marshal for the Eastern District

Thos. H. Turner, Marsont for the Eastern Postrict of Virginia. Chas S. Loving, a chief engineer in the Navy. The Interior Department has under consecution the subject of the organization of the Lund-offices in the Lew Territories of Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada.

Maytian Independence,

Beston, Friday, April 5, 1861. The House of Representatives have unanimously passed a resolution on the petition of fifty-four mercantile houses trading with Hayti, instructing the Massa-chusette Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the recognition of Haytian independence.

Jumes Redpath bas been appointed Haytlan Consul for Philadelphia.

It is not true that the Southern Commissioners have taken a bonse in Washington. It is well understood that the length of their sojourn here will be dependent on circumstances.

Much alarm exists here on account of the military presentations of the Government, which preserves

Deportant News from Charleston.

CHARGESTON, Friday, April 5, 1861. A terrible moment is evidently at hand. The news from Washington and New-York to-night corroborates the general impression that within twenty-four hours war will be upon us.

Every man bas been ordered on duty, and the utmost activity prevalls. The State is prepared for any

The highest officials say the present state of things connot last but a short time longer.

The excitement throughout is intense, and everything wears a warlike aspect. The final vote took place in the Convention, to day,

on the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The whole number of members of the Convention is 172, of whom 146 voted for and 16 against the Constitution. Ten were absent. There is nothing new as to Fort Sunter, or other

From New-Orleans.

New-OBLEANS, Thursday, April 4, 1861. A second company of Zonaves, numbering 100 men, left this city, this evening, to join the battalion of Zonaves before Fort Pickens.

It is reported here that the United States steam sloop-

of-war Brooklyn arrived of Pensacola harbor on the 31st nlt., from Key West. Advices from Indianola state that the United States

steamer Mohawk, together with the steamers Star of the West and Empire City, were lying outside of Pass Cavallo Bar, waiting the arrival of the Federal troops from Brazos, to transport them to New-York. The steamer Fashion has been chartered by the Federal Government to transport the troops from Indianola to Pass Cavallo Bar. Ten companies are expected to arrive shortly from San Antonio. NEW-OBLEANS, Friday, April 5, 1861.

More sensation dispatches from Washington to-day state that President Davis had ordered General Beauregard to stop Major Anderson's supplies and cut off all ommunication with him, and place Fort Sunter in a state of siege. If such was the fact we would receive ediate intelligence from Montgomery and Charleston. It is quizzical for Washington quid nuncs to tell of proceedings at Charleston.

The political excitement in New-York to-day is ted as intense, and a collision is believed to be

The Cabinet at Montgomery believe no belligerent steps would be resorted to, while the Confederate States are being put on complete war footing. No alarm is entertained.

Advices from Jamaica to the 23d ult. state Prince Alfred met a royal reception at Barbadoes. Preparations are making to give him a magnificent ball at

The Virginia Convention. RICHMOND, Friday, April 5, 1861.

In the Convention to-day, the sixth resolution was p in the Committee of the Whole.

It was amended, on motion of Mr. Critcher, by heing the words "dissolve their connection with," in lien of the words " east off obedience to."

Mr. Moore moved to strike out the word "wrongs. and insert "cruses," his idea being that wrongs did not impel States to secede, which was rejected by a large majority. Some other amendments were de-

Mr. Bouldin moved to amend by inserting "earnestly desire," in lien of the words "indulge the hope,

Mr. Wise moved to strike out the whole, and insert the substitute, contemplating resistance to wrongs, indulging in the desire for an adjustment, and that Virinia should not offer or adept any terms of adjustment which ought not to be acceptable to the seceded S.ates, and restore them to the Union.

The Committee refused to strike out. Yeas, 57 Navs, 83,

Mr. Wise moved to amend by adding the last clause of the foregoing substitute, which was rejected, 64 to 74. The resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, lumenting the wrongs that have impedied some of the States to dissolve their connection with the Faderal Government, but a sansible of the bis-shape of the Union, improved with its importance to the peace, prosperly and arogress of the possible, we extractly desire that an educational to reached by which the Union may be reconsibleted in its integrity and peace, and prosperly and insteads from the Table 1990.

The seventh resolution was then taken up, and amended, on motion of Mr. Wise, by striking out all from the word "Governments" to the last sentence Yens, 68; Nays, 57.

Mr. Leake moved to amend by adding a declaration that the North must abstain from interference with Slavery in the States and common territory, and abandon all hostile and political organizations. Rejected-40 to 30.

The seventh resolution as amended was adopted. The eighth resolution was passed by for the present. The ninth was taken up.

Mr. Conrad moved to strike out the first line of words, "exercise of this right," and insert, "withrawal from the Federal Government. Agreed to. Other amendments were offered, pending which the Convention adjourned.

Return of the McQueen.

The steam-tag McQueen, sent from here a week since for the purpose of examining the condition of the Straits, returned less night, having reached Wauposhame light tower, 25 miles west from Mackingw. She reports that the ion is still ten inches thick, with tweeve inches of snow. The report is considered were favored. remaining \$5,000,000 of the lean not taken on tion. The report is considered very favorable by those looking for the early opening of navigaFrom California.

From California.

Fort Kearner, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The Poor Express passed here at 6:30 a. m.

San Francisco, March 23—3:40 p. m.

The Senstor, al election, which was briefly telegraphed to over ake the last Pony Express, was brought about under extraordinary circums ances. On the right preceding the election, the Douglas and Breckhridge Democrate, favorable to reorganizing the Democratic party as for verify existing, agreed to bold another Senstorial cancus. All the Breckhridge and a large minority of the Douglas members were present. The prominent candilates a cforce the cancus were Messus. Denver, Weller, and Nugent. The Breckin-ridge men preferred Weller, but could get no Douglasic as to support him. The next choice was Nugent, the Douglasies claiming that t is election would attach the Lish voters to reorganize the Democracy. On this theory Nugent was nominated over Denver and Weller.

After the nomination, Mr. Nugent was called upon

The Baltic and Illinois to Follow.

Weller.

After the nomination, Mr. Nugent was called upon and made an indiscreet speech, strongly sympathining with the secoded States. This ercech aroused vigorous opposition to the new candidate, some Douglas members is the cancera declining to abide by the nomination. The Republican members of the Legislature, who had previously declined to support any Douglas Democrat, now resolved to vote for any Union man to defeat Nugent. When the Joint Convention reasonabled on the 20th, the first balks showed 45 votes for Naccount, 30 for Netbougall, 21 for the Republican candidate, and the reclaimer scattering. The second ballot resulted about the same.

Daving the progress of the third ballot, the Republicans and scattering votes commenced concentrating on McDougail, and a scene of the wiskest excitement, which continued until the Fresident announced from the Clerk's tally the election of McDougail by 55 on of 11 votes, and declared the Convention adjourned sincedic. On this showing, McDougail received his certificate of election. A subsequent examination of the Clerk's record disloced the fact that 113 votes were cust, two scattering votes not having been counted.

It is admitted on all bands that this mistake occurrence. After the nomination, Mr. Number was called upon

It is admitted on all bands that this mistake of curred, and that McDoural fulls one short of a mi jority, but or inion is divided whether the clerk's mi take can be corrected so as to invalidate the election It is generally admitted that had the n-is-ake been di

It is generally admitted that had the nistake been discovered before the Convention adjourned, another belief would easily have elected McDougall.

The Senate yesterday would to consider that no election has taken place, and passed a resolution to go into a new joint Convention if the Assembly concurs. It is supposed that McDougall will resubmit his name, in which case it is apparent that he will get such a majority as to make his election doubly sure.

Litter.—The Assembly this atternoon, rejected the Senate resolution for a new joint Senatorial Convention by a nearly unanimous your.

The Pour Express arrived in Carson Valley to-day with St. Louis dates via Fort Keurney of the 12th inst. The news is considered favorable to the preservation of peace between the North and South.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee is in session at Sacramento, but has done nothing vet.

Lerge engroes of silver continue to arrive at San Francisco from the Washor, Echeralda, and Coso

Francisco from the Washoe, Esmeralda, and Coxo Mines.

The Mount Diable Coal Mines are prenounced by Professor Whitney, State Gerlogist, of apparently axhaustless extent. The coal is suitable for manufactur-

haustless extent. The coal is suitable for nanouncuturing purposes, and can be mixed at \$4 per tun.

A fire at a hay yard, near Folsom-treet wharf, on the 21st, caused from \$12,000 to \$20,000 lose.

Los Aventes, March 22-3 p. m.

The overland mail stage from St. Louis, with two passengers, left here at 7 o'cles k this morning.

Mathas Morens, with 200 men, has landed in the lower country, Lower California, and upset the Expanse Government. It is reported that a fight had taken place, in which a few men were killed and several wounded.

talien place, in which a few men were kalled and soveral wounded.

List of passengers per Golden Age:

Mrs. Judge McAllister tad servant. Mrs. Cutler McAllister.

And servant. Mrs. J. E. Haven, three children and
servant. Gaptin C. F. Fa terron and family, Mrs. James G. Pow
and daughter. Mrs. G. C. Van Schkelen, two children and servant.

W. E. Lerigham and family, Levit. Surrects, b. S. N.,

Llout. Whee, U. S. N., Ideat. Vanderfill, C. S. A., Henry S.

Hobbard, W. D. Powell, James Combeghem, Jenses B. Racliffie A. H. Tilden, H. H. Cohen, Miss Mary E. Mucford,

Henry S. Austin and wife. Mr. H. Soule. Mrs. Hashreok,

Mrs. Smith, A. J. Chans and tamily, 0. E. Smith and wife. G. H.

Gonetic and family, B. S. Strikbards and family, J. Eachet and

family, J. E. Wede and family Mr. Frienden and family, J. A.

Rouck and family, the Rev. G. Folkings and family, Mrs. Sha

Didom, child and servant, L. D. Fegacamane, G. Mitcharet, A.

R. Smith E. H. W. ethner, Jan E. Bubbe, E. Schultz, Moses

Weeks, B. A. Farr, H. W. Comer, view, Calhas, E. Creigston,

A. T. Cooper, W. F. Mocke, C. W. Moor, James Roodes

Mrs. J. T. Southworth Mad. Schulzer, Mrs. A. E. Swa, Mrs.

E. Langa and infant, Mr. W. H. Master, Mrs. L. H. Prey and

A. Smith and wife, D. H. George and issuity, James Koober,

A. A. Smith and wife, D. H. George and issuity, James Koober,

A. A. Smith and wife, D. H. George and issuity, James Koober, train Briggs, & Laughert S. Fander, E. Rugber, Chapellier, Lingd Hermitt, S. W. Deleich, M. Chapett and family, Thomas Thompsub, This d isochers. The tremmre list is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co ... \$250 16 tol Reynoids, Relate Co. 50,000 Filet Penhedy & Co., 37,015 Edward H. Pucket ... vi Stratt 8 T. Coleman & Co. & M. Sachs & Co.. Henry Heutzch...... Jonnes Patrick & Co... 43,000 And other suppers.

oxican coll., saips Lockest, Valgarateo; Shirley, Horg Kong;

bart Alina, Cork. 20st, stranger Goden Age, Pagama.
COMMERCIAL.—Yesser day and the day before there
was a fair degree of mixing in the jobbing rade, and goods were
shipped to the interior in respectable quantities. A held rain sepends business to day. Byrytzan and Cayno its weessle inchested
readingment at unchanged rains. Lakto in its request, with large

ed. cratulations are universal upon the timety rain, which al-

Parade in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Friday, April 5, 1861.
The Steambout-men parade last night, in honor of the election of D. G. Taylor, was the most brilliant and imposing ever seen in St. Louis. About thirty yawls, mounted on wheels, profusely decorated with banners and transparencies, together with a large mber of omnibuses, carriages, horsemen, and cit great many private dwellings, were brilliantly illu-ninated, and the display of torches, pyrotechnics, and confires was very line. A salute of 150 guas was fired in the evening.

The Chicago Stave Case. Circago, Friday, April 5, 1861. The fugitive slaves taken from this city Wednerd morning were examined before Commissioner Cornean at Springfield yesterday. The proof that they were fugives was clear and indisputable, and they were accordingly delivered to their owners. They were taken to St. Louis in the evening train.

Defaulting Tax Collector. N. L. McClelland, Tax Collector for the Western District of this city, is reported "absconded," a de-faulter to the amount of \$30,000.

The Kentucky Legislature. Louisville, Ky., Friday, April 5, 1861. The Legislature of this State adjourned size and

The Richmond Whig.
Richmon, Fither, April 5, 1861.
There is good authority for stating that The Richmond Whig will not advocate Secretion, but will star by the policy of presenting an unimation to the North.

-The Waterlown Daily News says that a stranger by the name of Henry Hovey, lately made his appearance at Evans Mills, and called himself a Baptist clergyman, and being a man of some talent and putting on an appearance of great zeed and picty, he soon won the confidence of the community. He commenced a revival meeting, and on Sunday, the 17th instant, several were beptized by him. The Baptist Society, it seems, were so well pleased with him that they conchided to settle him as their pastor, and over \$400 was subscribed for that purpose. He manufed to obtain \$250 of the money in some way, and then went to Watertown and got drunk, and swore in the streets, &c., and soon left for parts unknown. He had a woman with him whom he called his wife. It surns out that Mr. Hovey had been a Baptist elergyman in Princeton, Wiscensin, and was expelled for drunkenness, after which he fell exceedingly low in debauchery and vice.

-Elisba Briggs, one of the carliest settlers in Hamilton County, died on the 16th, uged 74. He was a volunteer under Gen. Harrison, in the war of 1812.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Three Steamers Taken by Government.

THE ATLANTIC HEAVILY PROVISIONED.

SHE SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS TO-DAY.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Powinton Got Ready at Three Days' Notice.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Position of England and France.

TROOPS PUT ON THE ATLANTIC.

The steamers Atlantic and Palric, of the Collins line, and the Illinois of the Vanderbilt, have been taken possession of by the Government. All day yesterday, and all last night, providens of all kinds were being put abourd the Atlantic, which lies at her dock foot of Canel street. An enormous quantity of coal was also taken on. It is believed that she has been provisioned for a year. Alongside was a lighter conining arms. It was expected that during the night 400 troops would be brought up and put on board What occasions the greatest conjecture is the 500 stalls for horses which have been put up on dock. It is said that she will sail to-day at 12 o'clock under scaled rders. Her crew has been largely increased, and amounts now to more than 100. The Atlantic cleared for Brazos, and the provision for horses would seem to lend a plausibility to the belief that that is her destina-

THE STEAMER BALTIC. The Baltic, lying at the same dock, will immediately

The Government has also taken possession of the eamer lilinois, of Vanderbilt's New-York and Havre me, for public purposes. Arrangements have been ande to forward the passengers and European mails by the steamer City of Baltimore, leaving to-day at noon from pier No. 41, North River, for Liverpool, as will be seen by advertisement in another part of this paper. We understand that Gen. Miramon contemplates leaving on this steamer for France

WHERE ARE THEY GOING ?

The steamers go under scaled orders, and conjecture busy as regards their destination. Some say Pensa ols, but the one which gains most eredence is that they are to proceed to the mouth of the Mississippi for the purpose of collecting the revenue.

ARRIVAL OF TEGOPS.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived in this city yesterday from Bullalo, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island for regimental service. Capt. Barry's company of Artillery, and Companies H and K, Second Infantry, accompanied by some mechanics, reached town early yesterday morning, and joined the suppers and miners at Fort La Fayette. company or two from Fort Columbus were also to have gone up last night. These troops are all under arms to depart soon for some destination the latitude of which no one can find out. There are now 491 men at Fort

A Board of Army Officers have been in session for three days at the Quartermaster's Office in this city, for the purpose of distributing the available troops stationed in the Harbor of Now-York. They have not yet made any official report. Col. Harvey, Brown, Second Artiflery, presides.

DEPARTURE OF THE POWHATAN. Yesterday morning it was decided, in obedience to

Hamilton.

instructions from Washington, to put the Powlatan steam frigate in commission, and send her off at all harards before nightfall. Capt. Foote, Lieut. Almy, day vesterday extra bands were working on her. Capt. Brevoort of the marine barracks sent down crew were sent over in beats from the receiving ship North Caroling, and cheered their old vessel heartily on reaching her, and at 2 o'clock the ensign was hoisted, Capt. Mercer, and his officers. All hands then were mustered on the quarter deck, and the ship duly de clared in commission for a special cruise. As the arroument is likely to be used somewhat briskly, now and strong planks have been substituted for the old ones under the gons. The boilers have not been touched, but the caulkers and expenders made an ex-cellent job of the hall in the brief time allotted to

At the general assemblage from the ship, the following gentlemen appeared in uniform: Capt. Samuel of Maryland; Lieut. Egbert Thompson, New-York; Lieut. M. C. Perry, New-York: Lieut. William B. Whiting, New-York: Lieut. William M. Gamble, Pennsylvania: Paymester John J. Gulick, New-Jersey; Marine Lieut. John L. Broome, New-York. The engineers and others are those who returned in the ship. Some of the parties named-supply the places of South

The Powhatan is a first-class aftle-wheel steamer of 2,415 tune burden, and built at Gosport in 1850. She arries II guns, and about 300-officers and men. Her service list includes two general croises and one special ernise. She returned from China last Summer, and has since been laid up in ordinary, when she was ordered suddenly to the Gulf of Mexico, and had nearly been stripped at Brooklyn, on Monday, when the in structions to get her ready for sea came from Washington. She is the only steam-frigate ever converted from the "lying up" condition into the commission state in the space of three days. This is something that could be done in very few yards in the world.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to get the Powhatan away, it was evident at 8 o'clock lust night that her departure should be postpened until early this morning Watches were put on to put things to rights during the night. The Powhatan has on board six or seven boat-howitzers, for landing purposes, and an exceedingly large amount of abot and shell. She is quite ready for action. THE HARRIET LANE.

One statement in regard to the Harriet Lane is that she is lying off Quarantine by order of the Collector, who has given Capt. Faunce information that may resuit in the seizure of vessels bound to the coast of Africa. Another is that she has sailed under sealed orders, with a full complement of men and marines. Whether either of these rumors is correct, the Harriet Lane returned from sea yesterday afternoon, and came up to the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are no special orders to fit out any other manof-war here at present. The corvette Savannah will probably be put in hande to-day, or early next week, but it will be done in compliance with directions to have her placed in a state of readiness, which the Commandant received weeks ago. The work on the Roancke and Wabash is going ahead uninterruptetly. There is a rumor that the former will be taken out of the dock to let some other ship in. The revenue and surveying fleet remain in the stream, in statu quo. A large concourse of visitors assembled at the Navy Yard We hear that last night a couple of companies left

Fort Hamilton, but caunot vouch for the truth of the

gone in commission yesterday at Philadelphia. She will join the home fleet

The Companies H and K, that arrived at Fort Ham ilton yesterday, belong to the 2d Artillery. They were sent to Washington immediately before Mr. Lin-

coln's inauguration. All last night, the town was filled with soldiers from Fort Hamilton, with pletboric purses,

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. The Evening Post of yesterday eays: It is rumored in the street to-day, that secret agents were dispetched to England at d France by the Adminstration, immediately after it came into power, to as-certain the views of those Governments on American affairs, and, particularly, whether they would stand by the U-ited States in the event of an armed attempt to

put down rebellion, and refuse to recognize a Southern

Confederacy.

It is said that these agents have returned, and bring the most favorable reports; that both Englard and France will set their faces against a Slave Confederacy, and is no manner recognise or assist it. It is furteer said that the delay of the Administration to declare its policy has been in part occasioned by a desire to learn the result of these missions, and now that the position of these European Powers is understood to be all that could be wished, the President and his Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the cuforcement of the laws, at all invareds."

PERSONAL

-The following sketch of Mr. George N. Sanders we find in the Washington correspondence of The Phaladelphia Press :

and has become a sort of voluntary telegraphic correspon

"The factitable and uniquitous George N. Sanders has re-

moved his quarters from Washington City to Montgomery, Ala.

The New-York Trinuss. This is a peculiar dedge of that ex-tracedinary ram. He telegraphed expensive dispatches from Charleston to James Suchanan, the first costing \$23, which the O. P. F.' paid, and in which Sanders advised the latter that Dugits would certainly be nominated, and that all attempts to defeathim would be impossible. His last message to Mr. Buthanks was I believe duted from here, and contained a severe denunciation of the policy of the Administration under which Mr. Sabders held office. THE TRIBUNE receives, pays for, and prints his communications, and some of them are curious enough. The last is to the effect that Rhode Island will secode from the Union, and that Newport will bence forward be a rival of New-York! In fact, that that great water og place will be the only Northern port the Southern conspirators will arknowledge! I allude to these circumstances to show that the enables of the Republic to these circumstances to show that the enables of the Republic to the Southern States are re-solved, if they can, to demorshipe Northern sent ment. They have an abiling faith that there is a large body in the Pres States heartly sympathicing with them; and, however, insens George N. Saniers may be in the dispatches forwarded to Tun N. Y. TRIBUNE, and which that journal comewhat equitably lays be fore its renders, it is clear that he frequently speaks by the ook. If these men can succeed in securing the Democratic England, they are wild enough to hope that they will be able and to commel a reconstruction upon the basis of the Constitution Montgomery, Alabama. Sanders is, in fact, the assume consist of this expectation, and however men may laugh at h prognostications, and startle before his theories, his demonstraone mean more than at first blush they seem to mean. He is, as I have said, an extraordinary man. Fertile in espedients, acquainted with men of all perties, bold and dashing to an extreme, quanties with men of all parties, to a with a keen eye, converse, with every politician be meets, and delights in nothing more than bringing together men of adverse opinious, and compelling reconciliations betweengold encuries. Think of an open Seconstants obisining permission to telegraph his ultra doctrines to an ultra Republican paper like THE N. Y. THIBURE! Who could do such a thing but George N. Sanders? Under Mr. Buchanan's Ad-ministration he played a singular part. Holding so office under it, he opposed its policy almost with bitterness, and although to months absent from the discharge of his duties was never called to account, dissipurded the admentions of his superiors, and held on in despite of them. He was for Doughs while Mr. Huchaman was against him, and, while demonstring Essekharidge. did not heritate to visit that gentleman and his friends, and to give them advice in the most complement marner. I have no obt that at heart Sanders is a thorough Disquioulst, and yet it been at a discount. He had great evalempt for Cobb intense dislike for Davis, and the cause of his sibercuce to Floyd was be concerned. In the largest sense of the word, he is a full-buster, believes in Piere Soule, the real author of the Osteud Mentieste, has an immate nulmonity to Sidell, and a devoted at-tachment for the mannery of Welliem Walker, who was shot in Central America. The drawn of his tile has been the conquest of Mexico, Central America, and the islands of the Caribbean

Sea, and if he can bring the Scothern Confederacy by a short way to rain, he will do it by committing them to a new said -The St. Louis papers speak very kindiy of Major Russell, famous alike for his vast enterprises and his connection with Floyd's Indian bond acceptances.

The Democrat says:

"Mr. Russell is a man of upst indemitable energy and perseverance, as the history of his valuable services rendered the foreerment as contractor will abundantly show, the magnitude of those services—the known generoity of the man—the high estimation in which he is hald by the pecule of the western part of our State particularly, and the fact that he has so long been a criticen of Missouri, entitle him to a fair hearing as the sands of the people of our State, and entitle him to an equitable adjustment of his chalms."

-Gov. Samuel Young of New-York, it appears found time in the intervals of an active political life, to woo the Muses. Here are some verses of his just brought to light. They were written at Baliston but a few months before his death; AN EXHORTATION.

Dark clouds the brightest skles deform, In tunnit roll'd and madly driven, They low'r with tempest lightning, storm, And shade with gloom the face of heav's. So, when revenge and envy base, And jealousy and rage arise, They was the beauty of the face, And flash vindictive from the ey Then let the smiles and graces blend,

TO THE SUN. Soul of the world, respleadent Sun! Gren source of life, forever shine! Light of the orbs that round thee run-Bright emblem of the Pow" Divine! Shine on, diffuse thy golden have And animose the increase coars
Shine on, thy radiating beams
Are but the constant smiles of God.
Shine on, and world-shall layms the praise,
Made would by the light and heet,
Far as thy swift and vivid rays
Can make the pulse of Nature beat-

-Dr. A. M. Blanton died near Lexington, Ky., on the 18th. He was born in Frankfort, where he was principally educated, studied medicine, and praduated with honor at one of the colleges in Philadelphia; practiced a short time in Frankfort, and, when the war with Mexico was brought on, he was commissioned surgeon's mate, went with the Kentucky troops, and was at the battle of Buena Vista, where he rendered efficient service, returned, resumed his practice, and married in 1848; was rising in his profession, but, to better his condition, determined to make an adventure in California. Between 1850 and 1855, he made three trips across the plains, with stock, and spent between three and four years in that country, farming and trading. He returned home, and in the Spring of 1856 moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located on a farm. His health soon began to fail, brought on by his toke and exposure in Mexico and California. In the Fall of 1859 he returned to Kentucky to dis. -A series of interesting returns giving statistics con-

nected with the English Divorce Court have been issued. The first return has been compiled with the view of showing what number of the suits which have occupied the Divorce Court since the passing of the act under which it is constituted have arisen from acts of adultery committed anterior to that date. The whole number of pe titions for dissolution of marriage on the ground alluded to which have come before the Court is 604. In by far the majority of these cases, however, the Court was simply engaged in discharging the arrears of business which had accumulated before its establishment. No fewer than 386 suits arose from acts of adultery committed in bygone years, and in one case a petition refers to events which occurred in the year 1823. As these figures bear upon the controversy which preceded the passage of the act, it may be worth while to give some of them in detail. The number of petitions relating to acts of adultery committed in the year 1850 were 27; for the year 1851 they were 30; for 1852, 25; for 1853, 36; for 1854, 38; for 1855, 39; for 1856, 59. For the earlier portion of the year 1857 up to the 28th of August, the date at which the act was The Dated States creamer Water Witch was to have passed, the number of petitions was 36, and for the re- inches wide.

suede by introductions at night by means of which the Northern touching countries to be subject and

mainder of the year 43, making a total for that year of 85; but in 1859 there is a decrease, the number being 79. For the next year they were still more num 66; while in 1860, up to the 21st of August, the date at which the return was moved for, the number was only 24. Another table, compiled on a principle similar to that of the first, relates to petitions for judicial esparation. As the numbers in this case are considerable smaller, we need not examine them in detail. Toe total number of such petitions is 195. Thirty-one relate to alleged acts of adultery committed in 1857, and 26 to those of 1858, but in all the other years the numbers are considerably less.

-Sylvester Pharaoh, Grand Sachem of the Montank tribe of Indians, was married a few days since at Amagansetti, L. L., to Mrs. Jerusha, daughter of the late Ephraim Phatach, and widow of the late Gen. Putnam, of the same tribe. It is perhaps worthy of remark that this is believed to have been the first marringe between members of the tribe (now reduced to some fifteen or eighteen individuals all told) that was over solemnized by a clergyman.

-The baggage-master of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad found in the baggageroom at Crestline, on Thursday last, a female child, apparently about six days old, dressed in a pink frock and with a quarter shawl around it, the face being left expessed, doubtless, with a view to prevent its being thrown seide as a bundle, or perhaps to make it more readily noticed. When found, life was nearly extinct in the little waif from cold and want of sustenance, perhaps; but careful nursing soon restored its natural vitality. The child was adopted by a family in Creetline, and a number of the railroad men intend raising a fund for its maintenance.

-The following description of Kaulbach, the great German painter, is given by a correspondent of The

Crayon:
"I recently visited Kaulbach in his monstrons studio. His perrecouly visited hadden in his monetices state. His per-sonal appearance, as he stood before an immense canvas, struck me as the very embodiment of artistic estructures. He weam, while painting, a broad-brimmed, black felt hat, with the fore-part drawn over his eyes; and thus, with his long-tail cost, he remisded me very strongly of some venerable old Friends I have seen, except that he wears also a broad, heavy, black mustache. His eyes, which are remarkably keen, are buried beneath the heaviest brows I ever saw. He was smoking the stump of a ciger with the aid of a meerschaum mouth-piece, and painting a picture of the oattle of Salamia the for-ground figures of which he was laying in brown and warm. This picture is of colossal prepartions, like most of Kaulhach's celebrated works, and is truly a ablime production. My visit was not a saciable one, as he con timed engaged in conversation with another visitor. He only looked from under his broad hat, and call d my attention from the smell study in color to the big picture. He did this is a voice which went through me like a meat-hatches so sharp, carnest, and to the point. Kaulbach is a great master: especially in the regims of allegory he soars, like an eagle, alone and aloft. He is, I suppose, the most highly intellectual painter, the most philosophic artist fiving. His pictures require to be studied to be apprecisted and, I think, are unmittlightle except to well-cultivated minds. Angels figure extensively in his works, and take part in the main action, like ordinary mortals; and so much to sold on his canvas, and so many things done, that his pictores night be celled painted epic poems. His drawing and composition are of the highest order, and his pious es strike every be older with an appalling notion of his great power, while to multitudes they are magnificent enigmas, which can only be solved

by means of a hand-book." - The First Wayne (Ind.) Times relates a curious story of an insane German woman, named Rabus, who some years since jumped from the third story of the Insane Hospital, at Indianapolis, and who, after a long search, was given up for dead. About two years after the supposed death of his insane wife, Rabus married again, but a few nights ago the first wife entered his residence. She was accompanied by a young child, which had been born after she became insane, and after she escaped from the asylum. Of her wanderings she had but an indistinct recollection. She remembered having waded through swamps and woods until she came to a steamboat, upon which she got, and finally found herself in Buffalo, where a physician took charge of her and succeeded in curing her. What the upshot of the present state of allairs will be it is difficult to sur-

-The Hon. Daniel T. Jones of Baldwinsville, N. Y. died on the 29th ult. He was an old resident, a pl ya cian of repute, honored by his fellow-citizens with a number of offices of local importance, and in 1850 be was elected to represent the Onondays district in Congress, and in 1852 was reflected to the same position. He was then a Free-Soil Democrat, and as such maintained a high and honorable position by his votes and action in Congress. Since the organization of the Republican party he acted with it, and gave the power of his influence and voice to aid its success. In 1859, Dr. Jones was selected as President of the Republican State Convention. During last year be held the position of President of the New-York State Medical So-

ciety. -Felix Tracy, an old pioneer of the Gennessee Valley, died in Allegany County last week. He was widely known and much respected.

-John Burkhalter, the last Revolutionary soldier in Marion County, Ga., died on the 22d ult., aged 98:

-The faneral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was to take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Monday, the 25th March, and be conducted with the strictest privacy, no tickets of admission to the chapel to be issued. It is understood that the Court morning for her late Royal Highness will be for six weeks.

-The Rev. Mr. Bennett, the well-known vicar of Frome, has published a pamphlet, in which he strongly advocates the total abolition of church rates. Compulsory payments for religious services he declares to have been the invention of an ace " when reverence, enthusissm, and truth had died away, and the world began to introduce into Christianity its own subjects, as a matter of formal obligation, rather than of spiritual -A Parliamentary return, which takes in the period

from 1845 to 1859 inclusive, shows that in England and Wales, during that time, there were: Summons issued, 157,485; applications heard, 194,218; orders made, 167,776; orders refused, 15,981. -Miss Susan Durant has received a commission to execute one of the poetical marbles for the Mansion

House-being, so far as we (Athenaum) recollect, the first English lady who has ever obtained a compliment of this particular kind.

-Lord Brougham, who is at present residing at his villa at Cannes, is expected to return home immed ly after the Easter parliamentary recess. The noble

and learned lord is in excellent health. He purposes

to make a short stay in Paris, on his wav home -John Henry Mandeville, late British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, died on the 16th of March. Born in Suffolk in 1773, and educated a Dedham school, Mr. Mandeville had almost attained the advanced age of 88, and he was the oldest surviving member of the diplomatic service. His long career embraced an extraordinary variety of incidents and events. As a boy he entered the navy; he subsequent ly held a commission in a dragoon regiment; he was selected to be the British agent in France for the exchange of prisoners before the Peace of Amiens; he was attached to Lord Whitworth's Embassy, he was secretary to Sir Arthur Paget at Vienna in 1805, and he afterwards served in the missions of Frankfort. Constantinople, Lisbon, Paris. &c. In 1835 he was

appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres,

where he remained 11 years.

-The absence of anything to mark the grave where the unfortunate L. E. L. lies buried at Cape Cond. Castle has been the subject of comment by all who have visited it. The neglect is now removed. Latin cross of marble, with the simple letters L. R. I., now marks the spot where that ill-fated and accom-pliabed lady reposes. On the night of Sunday, March 3d, his Excellency Gov. Andrews, attended by the officers of the civil and military departments, /rocceded to the grave at the poetical hour of 9 o'c.ock. The Governor made a short address, stating the t the object was simply to mark the grave, so that strangers and visitors might have no difficulty in fir ding it, and con-cluded by laying the cross, which is of white marble, three feet and four inches long by two feet and six

good many more, and that the ir